

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## WHEN SHADOWS ROLL AWAY.

[FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

O I have seen the red sun rise resplendent from  
the sea,  
And grandly paint the wondrous skies, irradi-  
ate the sea.  
And down, where restless waters raced, tinges  
of light and shade  
That hand of artist never traced, nor brush on  
canvas laid.

And high Monaro's hills I've seen—old as the  
world is old—  
When every towering peak of green was gleamed  
with glint of gold;  
When each glad leaf of each great tree wave gems  
of sparkling hue,  
And, far as human eye could see, the sunshine  
kissed the dew.

O I have heard the wild birds sing sweet songs to  
greet the dawn  
Have heard the dear old birdslands ring back to  
the splendid morn,  
And I have seen the great gold sun sink down to  
meet the night  
And garb the day—her work all done—in robes of  
rosy light.

But never—since of morning—sun, nor light upon  
the sea,  
Nor rose-clouds when the day is done, nor color  
on the sea,  
Nor song of bird—in backwoods—wide, nor whis-  
perings of the breeze,  
Nor gold and green on mountain side, nor jewels  
on the trees,  
Could such a glow of glory thing as comes with  
Freedom's day  
When this old world with song shall ring, and  
shadows roll away.

## The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY DAVIS.

OPONENTS of Socialism frequently sneer at  
it because it came from abroad. They for-  
get that Christianity came from Jerusalem.

We are often assured that "we cannot  
change human nature," but Socialists have  
done so. They have driven both Liberals  
and Laborites to love the same things—wit-  
ness the Conscription and Arbitration Acts.  
They once fiercely hated each other's politi-  
cal nostrums.

"Love your enemies," and "Do good to  
them that hate you," are phrases to be care-  
fully studied. The exploiter is your enemy  
—love him, and do good to him by making  
him get off your back to do some useful  
work.

A prominent scientist says that the fee-  
ble-minded should all be segregated in one  
camp. How will this affect those workers  
who get heated arguing for Liberalism and  
Laborism against Socialism?

Roosevelt is sham-lighting the American  
Trusts on the stump, but his son has com-  
menced business as a broker in Wall-street,  
New York. The family is determined to  
have little on both sides.

A correspondent in the Single Tax *Standard*  
says: "If rogues are in control of mono-  
polies now, those same rogues under So-  
cialism will get a grip on the State." The  
monopoly rogues have already got a grip on  
the State, and Lonsdale, Fitzpatrick, John-  
son, and other Single Taxers are sitting be-  
hind their leaders—Wade and Deakin. Un-  
der Socialism the people will get such a grip  
that the monopolists will be choked off.

"Men grow by doing. The Single Tax  
will give everyone a chance to do more—  
even the landlord." So says a *Standard*  
writer. There seems to be a missing word  
here and there in the above if it is to apply  
to present conditions. It should read:  
"Men grow rich by doing *others*'s. The Single  
Tax will give everyone a chance to do  
*others* more—even the landlord."

The worst way to keep your political  
opinions to yourself is not to have any—by  
not voting. Landlords and protected man-  
ufacturers have theirs on the Statute Book.  
So the *Standard* authority says. But the  
voters assisted the landlords and manufac-  
turers to put them there. After helping  
the landlords, the voter assisted the man-  
ufacturers, and now comes the Single Taxer,  
saying once again, "Codlin's your friend,  
not Short."



## THE STRIKERS.

Eight years ago, the Labor Party, sup-  
porting the Barton Government, insisted  
that the total vote for defence on land and  
sea must not exceed £800,000. Since that  
time, they have been bitten by the mad dog  
of militarism, and now Henderson's £25,  
000,000 is not enough. Senator Pearce is to  
be given every penny the Treasurer can  
spare for defence. One member says: "We  
will place our defences in such a position  
that even if we get thrown out next year,  
the opposition will not be able to meddle  
and muddle them." The Opposition are  
not likely to try to "meddle and muddle"  
on any other lines than those laid down by  
the Labor Party. Every succeeding govern-  
ment will be pushed further in the direction  
of absolute military despotism by the money  
power behind it. Only the workers can ex-  
ert a halt, and only the Socialists can educate  
them to do that.

Maxim Gorki, whose prophetic sketch ap-  
peared in page 3 of last issue, did not have  
long to wait for the fulfillment of his fore-  
cast. During the recent Lawrence strike in  
the United States, the organised workers in  
New York arranged to receive the children  
of the strikers into their homes, and care for  
them while the strike lasted. Bertha H.  
Mailly thus describes the arrival of the chil-  
dren in New York in the *Country National*:  
"When the train carrying the children was  
at last seen coming into the Grand Central  
Station, New York, the excitement grew  
very intense, and the few police could not  
hold the people back. Flags waved, and  
people shouted as the line of children, two  
abreast, came up the station platform sing-  
ing the Marseillaise in French, and another  
working man's song in Italian. The watch-  
ing people pushed forward and some took  
the little children up on their shoulders.  
Some even cried. Then the children were  
all taken up on the elevated road to the  
Labor Temple, where they were given a  
good square supper. . . . Hundreds of  
people who had come to offer their homes  
to these little ones were waiting at the har-  
bor Temple, and after the children were ex-  
amined by doctors they were taken home by  
the waiting people." When the bosses saw  
that there was thus no chance to injure the  
strikers through their children, they capitu-  
lated and the men won the strike. A  
striking illustration of the growth and power  
of unity and organisation. Once the

workers are class conscious and organised  
the exploiters' game must end.

A report says that East Greta miners col-  
lected £10 with which to celebrate Empire  
Day, and further that where they work be-  
low it is so hot that they have to work  
stripped to the waist. The latter part of the  
story is most likely true, for in most coal  
mines the miners have to work stripped on  
account of the heat and the amount of per-  
piration which pours in streams from their  
bodies. If they wore shirts they would have  
to keep wringing them, and they haven't  
time for that. As to the £10 part of the  
story, it is doubtful, though anything is  
possible where David Watson is at target. If  
it turns out to be true, then tourists, and  
other hunters after the curious, should visit  
East Greta to see the men who work as they  
do to earn that amount of money to boost  
the Empire matlie.

The capitalist press asserts that strikes are  
a thing of the past. Arbitration, when one  
labor representative is paired with one em-  
ployer's representative, and the issue is left  
to a capitalist judge, just suits. What  
would the press say if Peter Bowling had to  
decide an issue in a court when the other  
two were tied?

"Socialism is the apotheosis of the weak,  
the exaltation of the defeated, the enthronement  
of the inefficient, the survival of the  
unfittest." This foolish slab is from the  
Single Tax organ, which doesn't know that  
Capitalism is the exploitation of the weak,  
the exaltation of the purse-proud parasite,  
the enthronement of the "self-made" gas-  
bag, and the survival of the fittest.

Capitalism is founded upon the survival  
of the fittest—brute. Socialism is founded  
upon the fittest to survive the brute.

"Many a man thinks that it is goodness  
that keeps him from crime, when it is only  
his full stomach. On half allowance he  
would be as ugly and knavish as anybody.  
Don't mistake potatoes for principles." Carlyle  
knew something of economic deter-  
minism when he wrote that.

The Labor Government, by its Conscrip-  
tion Act, is really "teaching the young ideas  
how to shoot."

Major Cahill, capitalist hero of the Bris-  
bane strike, has been created C.M.G. by  
His Majesty George V. It is not often that  
reward so soon follows performance, but in  
this case the distinguished officer did such  
great execution amongst the unarmed men  
and women workers of Brisbane, on "Black  
Friday," that His Majesty's haste is explic-  
able. The letters C.M.G., in Cahill's case,  
might be twisted by some people to mean  
"Chief Mutilator for George," but they had  
better be careful of his bludgeon.

We often hear people singing "Rule Bri-  
tania, Britons never shall be slaves," but  
when we consider the occasions on which the  
song is sung, and the pride of place given to  
the holders of titles, one can see why no one  
ever wrote a song entitled "Britons never  
shall be fools." The song wouldn't take,  
yet it wouldn't be any more untrue than  
"Britons never shall be slaves."

Bishop Vaughan, of New York, preached  
a sermon against Socialism, and the New  
York *World* printed it. It raised a commo-  
tion among its readers and resulted in a  
tremendous Socialist propaganda. Letters  
poured into the *World* office from every  
state, and the paper in commenting editori-  
ally on the correspondence, says: "One  
thing made clear by the correspondence is  
that a considerable element of the public is  
doing a good deal of serious thinking about  
Socialism. It is undergoing an investiga-  
tion and study which may help explain the  
increasing prominence of the Socialist vote  
in election returns." Another thing un-  
clear is that the bishops are powerless to  
stay the incoming tide. In fact, it seems  
that the more the bishops preach against  
Socialism, the more it spreads. As for the  
Pope, if we could get him to thunder against  
it, say, once in a week, the social revolution  
would probably be an accomplished fact in  
a year or two.

"It was 'Children's Day' at State Gov-  
ernment House on Saturday, June 22, when  
the young guests thoroughly enjoyed the  
high tea, outdoor games, and cotillion ar-  
ranged for their entertainment." This item  
appeared in Monday's *Star*, and the writer  
rejoiced that at last the workers' children  
are having the good time promised under  
Labor Government. None of the children's  
names are given amongst those of the  
guests, but their parents' names are, and  
readers of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST  
will have no difficulty in recognising the  
names of the wives of prominent rockhop-  
pers, wharf laborers, miners, and other  
horny-handed sons of toil who attended.  
Here are a few of the list: Lady Carruthers,  
Lady McMillan, Mesdames Holman, Mac-  
Arthur Onslow, Beeby, Hickey, J. O. Fair-  
fax, Knox, Hickson, Septimus Levy, Harry  
Levy, W. Fairfax, James Ashton, Misses  
Burdikin, Sutor, and others too numerous  
to mention. Only the names of the wives  
and daughters are given, the husbands, of  
course, being at work on the wharves and  
other places—pushing their own little bur-  
rows.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. Mc-  
Gowen (Premier Jim's wife) for a meeting  
at the Town Hall on Tuesday, July 2, at 3  
o'clock, for the purpose of considering the  
most appropriate means of recognising the  
services of Lady Taylor during the long pe-  
riod of her occupancy of the position of  
Lady Mayoress. Perhaps, before this ap-  
pears, all lady readers of this paper will  
have received invitations. If they have, and  
intend going to the meeting, they might  
kindly let us know what they intend to wear  
in the way of diamonds and other jewel-  
lery.

Comrades will regret to learn that com-  
rade Kerr is at present lying in the Kirke-  
ton Hospital, Darlinghurst-road. Those  
who can visit him should do so.

Tom Mann, who was sentenced to six  
months' imprisonment for asking the sol-  
diers not to fire upon the strikers if ordered  
to do so, has been released. The world-  
wide indignation against the sentence of  
Mann had an instantaneous effect upon the  
British Government, and his sentence was  
immediately reduced from six to two  
months. Protests have poured into Britain  
against the treatment of Mann, who was  
simply advocating the commandment,  
"Thou shalt not kill."



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H. E. HOLLAND, Editor.

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indicates that your subscription must be renewed AT ONCE. If you desire delivery of the paper to continue.

In a duly ordered community everybody would do what he could do best, and therefore easiest and with most pleasure.

—WM. MORRIS.

## The Press and the Politician

BY W. H. W.

THE battle between Taft and Roosevelt has afforded fine opportunity for the press. There is little difference between these two, from a working-class point of view, yet it is wonderful to see what excitement has been worked up over the contest between them. The battle from the start has been more in the interests of the American plutocracy and its press than in the interests of the people. The newspapers pretend to be terribly excited and interested in such contests, but all the excitement and noise is so much fustian and padding for the columns of advertisements. The newspapers of to-day are purely and simply commercial ventures. Their literary stuff tells in favor of the advertisers and the sale of the papers. Any editor who dares to adhere to a policy which prejudices the interests of the advertisers or cuts down the circulation is soon invited to resign or alter his policy. All newspaper men know this and act accordingly. They know that political principle hasn't much meaning in the newspaper world, and that they are not engaged by their masters to preach principles.

Free-trade editors run protectionist journals, and protectionists edit and control free-trade organs. Often it happens that the newspaper magnates own papers on both sides, sometimes even in the same town. In America, the trustifiers of the press have papers on all sides. In England the same practice holds good, and Radicals own and publish Tory papers, and Tories Radical ones.

Recent statements in the English newspapers anent consolidation show that the British trustifiers are adopting American methods to secure an absolute press monopoly and that ere long Harnsworth will be as potent in England as Mr. Deakin tells us David Syme was in Victoria in his day. Competition is tending to combination in the newspaper world as elsewhere, and this is having its effect on the public, the journalist, and the politician. The financial expert is taking the place of the old-style journalist, and such knights of the pen as Greely, Bowles, Walker, or Stead are no longer possible. Principle is now subordinate to profit, and the editor and his staff are of secondary importance to the managerial staff. This is having a marked effect on politics and politicians, and the vagaries of the latter are in a large measure due to the influence of the press.

Here, in Australia, though the press is not so trustified, it yet has a remarkable influence on politicians and parliaments. The Melbourne *Age* still makes the politicians dance like marionettes, and the *S.M. Herald* and *Daily Telegraph* cause the Labor Governments to wince at every gibe. Only the other day, the N.S.W. Government practically abolished capital punishment, and com-

mitted several death sentences to imprisonment for life. The press pretended to be horrified, and kept up such a furious agitation for the re-institution of hanging that the Government finally gave in and hung the murderer Ball. The able editors were not so much shocked at the abolition of hanging as they pretended to be, nor were they so furious as were the business managers who had their eyes glued to the circulation and advertising barometers.

The vagaries of politicians, their shifts, changes, and political expedients, cannot be understood and explained until the influence of the capitalist press is taken into account. Once it comes to be known that behind the honorable member, who dances so fantastically, is an unseen showman who pulls the strings which make the figure dance, the people will no longer wonder what is the matter with party government. They will know then that though they have the right to vote, someone else chooses the candidates, formulates the policy, and dictates to the Government. And that someone is not the editor, guide, philosopher, and friend of the public, but the financier who only asks: "Do the advertisements keep up? How is the circulation?"

## The Prince of Wales.

A Prayer for the Royal Family.—Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness, we humbly beseech Thee to bless the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family. Endue them with Thy holy Spirit; enrich them with Thy heavenly Grace; prosper them with all happiness; and bring them to Thine everlasting kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE Prince of Wales is now a comely young man, so his portraits tell us. Since his birth, in all churches by law established, which comply with the plain ordering of the Book of Common Prayer, the above prayer has to be offered twice daily, morning and evening. But as the daily service is fast dying out, we may take it that the prayer is only offered twice a week instead of the legal fourteen times. As there are 28,000 clergymen in England alone, there must be fully 20,000 churches in Britain and the oversea dominions using the Book of Common Prayer. This means that there are weekly 40,000 prayers said, and by the end of a year 2,080,000. If the prince is now 18 years of age, 37,140,000 prayers have been said for him since first he opened his eyes in the royal household. If to the above figures we add the number of prayers said by members of the congregations of the 20,000 churches there must have been many millions of prayers said for the Prince during his brief career.

When Edward VII was Prince of Wales, at 50, he was a grandfather, and at least one thousand millions of prayers had been said to the "Throne of Grace" on his behalf. The Deity had been beseeched that number of times to "endue the Prince of Wales with His holy Spirit and enrich him with heavenly grace." The whirling of prayer mills in pious Thibet could hardly be expected to be more effective than the prayers of Christian Britain and her dependencies, yet in Thibet the effects of the prayer mills could never be so seriously questioned as were the prayers of the British worshippers. The Lord seemed to turn a deaf ear to all prayers for Albert Edward, and the Prince wandered out of one scrape into another.

After about one thousand million prayers had been said for him, the Prince got into a terrible scandal—the Baccarat scandal of Tranby Croft, and the *Times*, the *Standard*, and other official organs of public opinion, gave the poor man a very stately roasting. Despite the failure of the preceding thousand million prayers, the British public manfully,

or doggedly if you like, refused to give him up, and in spite of his horse-racing and other worldly practices, kept on praying to the end of his Princship, and even redoubled their efforts after he ascended the throne. After that the prayers did seem to take effect, for many of the Prince's vices didn't show out in the king. If he had any sins they were probably forgiven, for the king died a saint or something very near it.

As to the present Prince of Wales, one can only hope that the prayers of the faithful may take earlier effect than they did in the case of some of his forefathers. It was a pity to see in their cases so many earnest prayers so long unanswered. To judge by the enthusiasm and flattery heaped upon him in certain quarters, the present Prince of Wales is especially blessed by Providence and "endued with the Holy Spirit." Whether he will ever reach the throne or not depends a good deal upon the number of fools old Father Time makes wise enough to work for the co-operative commonwealth during his father's reign.

## More Anti-Strike Arbitration

THE recent Labor Congress held in Sydney will be gratified to learn of the spread of its principles. That body endorsed the anti-strike legislation of the N.S.W. "Labor" Government, and now the anti-labor Liberal Government of Queensland is about to pass similar legislation.

The Industrial Bill will be among the earliest measures to be laid on the table. Provision is to be made to make it more difficult, if not impossible, for a general strike to occur. This is to be done by providing for a secret ballot of all interested, and making it compulsory for 14 days' notice to be given. Steps are also to be taken to secure better results from the wages boards. It is believed that the present difficulty in this matter can be overcome by the creation of a tribunal, which will not only appoint the chairman of the boards, but will be a court of review of its respective determinations.

The chairman will as usual be of the master class, and the employees' representative being paired with the representative of the employers, the chairman will decide the issue. If the workers of the northern State don't like the arrangement when they get it, they may remember that the Labor Congress presided over by David Watson took something like it lying down.

All over the world the master class is planning arbitration acts to prevent strikes. They are so constructing the web that they hope thereby to tie the next generation's hands behind its back, and the political Labor Party of Australia is blindly aiding them in their plans. Strikes are a thing of the past, the capitalist press is daily repeating, and the politician repeats what he reads like a parrot.

Watson, the moderate, the political aspirant, repeats what the press and the capitalists tell him, and the Labor Congress hails him as a sort of industrial Messiah. The very fact that Liberal, Tory, and bogus Labor Governments are all agreed on arbitration and against strikes ought to convince any sane worker that such arbitration is no good to his class. Beeby doing in N.S.W. what Denham is doing in Queensland is enough. The workers should want no further proof of its danger to them.

The men who labor spend their strength in the daily struggle for bread, to maintain the strength they struggle with. So they live in a deadly circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of wearisome life, and wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—DEFOE.

## N.Z. Federation of Labor.

### To the Unionists of Australia.

FELLOW UNIONISTS.—

Greetings! At the present time a bitter warfare is raging in New Zealand against militant labor organisation and unionism.

The fight just now is centred at the gold-fields of Waikato and Reefton, in the North and South Island respectively, 2000 men being on strike or locked out.

Briefly, the men are fighting for the right to refuse to work with a scab union (knowing that this would imperil all solidarity and working-class principle), and also against the compulsory use of the "popper" by one miner instead of two (knowing that this "speeding-up" means increased risk of miners' phthisis and increased danger to life and limb).

These are the main issues at stake, but, in addition, the men are opposing the further introduction of the sub-contract system.

For over a month the men of Waikato and Reefton have been "out," and now find themselves not only up against the Employers' Federation, but up against the power of legalised coercion, ranging itself on the side of the wealthy mine-owners.

We enclose herewith a copy of the manifesto of the Federation of Labor on the situation, and without enlarging upon the difficulties facing us, urgently and earnestly appeal to your union for financial assistance.

The miners of New Zealand have never been backward in aiding the unionists of Australia in their battles, and thus the more confidently seek the financial co-operation of Australian unionists equally concerned in the protection and preservation of the great Labor movement.

In fellowship and common cause, for the Executive, P. C. Webb, president; R. Semple, organiser; J. Glover, secretary; E. Canham (transport workers); P. Fraser (general laborers); H. T. Armstrong (co-operative workers); W. E. Parry (gold-miners); J. Dowgray (coal miners).

Wellington, June 7th, 1912.

### Manifesto.

Fifteen hundred men are out on strike in Waikato.

Unionism demanded that a stand be taken to safeguard the organisation of which they are members. The Waikato Miners and Workers' Union is against sectionalism.

The trouble is not of recent origin. During the past 12 months, more than one attempt has been made to establish a scab union, thus trying to smash that solidarity which is the workers' only defence. Ceaseless irritation and pin-pricking were beyond human endurance, and 1500 men, with magnificent and inspiring solidarity, ceased work.

This fight is not a fight between sections of the workers. It is a fight between the organised employers and the organised workers.

The object is clear: to break working-class solidarity. Your turn may come tomorrow if the insidious conspiracy is not defeated NOW. With your help it can be defeated AT ONCE.

In Reefton, too, the Mine Owners' Association is pursuing the same union-smashing tactics. Three hundred men are locked out because, in accordance with their agreement, they refused to work rock drills single-handed.

In Reefton not only the life of unionism is at stake, but human life as well. The drill which the profit-chasers' agents have endeavored to compel the men to operate can only be used to bore uppers. Through the large amount of dust and grit created by the working of these machines, unless constantly sprayed, the ramifications of miners' complaint would be increased by 100 per cent, appalling as the plague already is. By employing two men the water spray could be used. Again, the nature of the ground at Reefton is treacherous, making it unsafe for a miner to work alone.

To defeat the Mine Owners' Association your assistance is needed. With confidence we make our appeal to you, fellow-workers, for your monetary aid.

The unions affected have ever been ready with financial aid to all who made the appeal. The appeal is now to YOU.

Help preserve union integrity and solidarity! Help preserve human life! Both issues are at stake.

With confidence we make this appeal to our fellow-workers to aid the unionists and their wives and their little ones in the fight against the machinations of the master-class.

The executive has imposed a levy of 10 per cent of the net weekly earnings upon each of its members for the support of those on strike and locked-out. Will you also act? He gives twice who gives quickly.

Note financial assistance at once. Raise funds. Forward all contributions to J. Glover, secretary N.Z. Federation of Labor, Box 179 G.P.O., Wellington.

P. C. WEBB, President.

R. SEMPLE, Organiser.

J. GLOVER, Secretary.

Wellington, May 27th, 1912.



## Waihi of the Hills.

BY H. E. H.

LEAVING Auckland by the 10 a.m. train on Tuesday, June 4, I reached Waihi at about 5.30—after a journey of 143 miles through falling rain. Indeed, it has rained at short intervals ever since my arrival in N.Z. Maoriland's trains are as rickety and unreliable as its politicians, providing a maximum of discomfort at a "reasonable" price. For some miles we ran along the banks of a splendid river; but for the most part the journey was through almost treeless country. At Paeroa we changed for Waihi, and for 13 miles—which was covered in the reckless time of one hour—we ran along the banks of a mountain torrent, through a mighty gorge, and then along great valleys with several little townships with musical Maori names on the hillsides and hilltops, and miniature waterfalls tumbling their whiteness down the hillsides.

At Waihi station a number of local Socialists awaited my coming; and in due time I was installed as the guest of comrade Hales.

On Wednesday afternoon, a largely-attended meeting was held in the Miners' Hall, when the subject was "Labor Legislation—or Arbitration in Australia." The Waihi workers laughed and laughed and laughed again when the Labor Party's Arbitration laws were explained to them. The N.Z. Liberal Party's Arbitration Act is bad enough and villainous enough, but in its penal clauses it is quite mild alongside of the Australian Acts. Indeed, there is arising a demand on the part of the N.Z. employing class for something similar to the N.S.W. Act.

On Friday night of this week I am to talk to the strikers about "Strikes and Politics in Australia; and on Sunday "The Story of the Ages" is to be re-told.

The strike is still on; and so far the strikers are maintaining a splendid solidarity. The town is very quiet—so quiet you would hardly dream there was a cessation of work. Only when one of the engine-drivers (whose scab union is now registered under the Arbitration Act) passes along the street is there any change in the demeanour of the people. I was in the Main-street yesterday, and the "president" of the blackleg concern came along. Men moved off the footpath, and he was greeted with stinging derision. He moved along with his head down as though he knew how fully he deserved the contempt of his fellows.

The big majority of the engine-drivers are with the miners—those who have formed the scab union represents a very small faction. The Arbitration Act permits seven men to form a union, and there are less than 20 in the Waihi concern. There isn't the least doubt that the Company is backing the men who are doing the blackleg work. It is a fact that the men who are officers of the new union refused to join any union at all, even when the engine-drivers were previously under the Act, and only came in after the other men had intimated that they would not work alongside of non-unionists.

It is said a conference is to be held here next Tuesday, when the Federation of Labor representative will meet the Co.'s officials.

In the meantime the Waihi Gold Mining Co. has declared its 77th dividend—2s per share, totalling £19,590 14s. This makes a total of £1,133,134 9s 8d paid in dividends to date, out of a total billion value of £9,986,957 won from the mine. Of course, the dividends do not represent the full amount of profits.

A facetious shareholder in the Waihi Extended Mine has written to the Auckland press offering to hand over the whole of his shares in that Co. to the Miners Union provided the union will at once work the mine. He says he is sick of exploiting the miners and doesn't want to be a bloated capitalist any longer. He also advises his fellow-shareholders to follow his example. The Waihi Extended is a "speculative" mine that is apparently run for the benefit of the stock brokers.

One of the local picture shows has the wife of a blackleg playing the piano. A union man had the job previously. At the Socialist meeting on Wednesday the above fact was made public; and that night the picture show took exactly 18s. The next evening its takings were 10s. This concern was showing a picture: "Paid in his own coin"—rather appropriate.

This reminds me that in Auckland last Sunday night, while the Opera House held an audience of some 1700 people to hear the Socialist speakers, 15 people listened to the Labor Party's lecturer, Professor Mills, in the old Town Hall.

A name named Hooper—not a member of the Miners' Union—recently went around Karangahake collecting money "for the strike fund." He was using the money for himself, and when arrested had collected £7 or £8. He was yesterday fined £10 with the option of two months' jail! If he had robbed the Waihi Co. of £8 the same magistrate would have given him about two years.

The Press Association is publishing every conceivable lie concerning the Waihi strike and the strikers—hence, Australian readers

need take little notice of what they read in the dailies.

The action of the Minister for Labor in instructing that the scab union must be given registration will help to bring those remarkable "Labor" members, Messrs. Veitch and Robertson, right up against it. The present Ministry practically lives on their support.

On King's Birthday, nearly 100 conscripts went on strike at Auckland because an officer they disapproved of had been placed in command over them. They are each liable to a fine of £1. The officer has since resigned.

Here at Waihi a number of boys are waiting to go to jail for refusing to register and also for refusing drill. When a boy is fined, the police call round to see if he has any goods or chattels that can be seized and sold to satisfy the verdict. If he hasn't, they take him to jail. Less than a dozen boys are attending drill here. It is said that things will happen when they take the lads to jail. The keenest interest is taken here in the military prosecutions instituted by the Australian "Labor" Government.

N.Z. workers are still laughing at Davy Watson's outburst concerning the futility of strikes, and his reference to the Lithgow trouble. The part the Labor Party played in wrecking the Lithgow strike is pretty well known here. The workers here are both amused and disgusted at the endorsement of the Arbitration Act by the N.S.W. Trades Union Congress.—7.6.12.

## Direct Action.

BY MAX.

A MODERN phrase, "Direct Action" has crept into the English language. Until recently this expression was seldom heard and certainly its significance rarely realised, especially where we hear so much talk of constitutional means, conciliation, and arbitration. This phrase is fast becoming a vital factor in modern life. What abstract reasoning failed to educate events quickly bring home and thus a new expression born of gigantic strikes emerges upon the surface of social strife.

Historically the dictum "Direct Action" is of French origin, as its precision and directness clearly indicate. Its use and significance was first shown by Fernand Pelloutier, general secretary of the Federation des bourses du travail from 1894 to 1901, when death cut short his activities. He was a philosophic anarchist and had no time for government, being thoroughly convinced that the State could do nothing of permanent use for the workers. He therefore advised them to organise and to accomplish directly by their own efforts what they could not obtain indirectly through parliament. Pelloutier and other direct actionists had no faith in conservative trades unionism, they stood out as the apostles of Syndicalism as opposed to craft unionism. The Bourses in France are local federations of workmen's organisations, sometimes of a town and frequently extending over the country areas. They look after the general interests of the workers and carry on a revolutionary propaganda. While autonomous in the administration of their own local affairs, they are linked up into a national federation with headquarters at Paris, where activities of a provincial or national scope are dealt with.

The Federation of Labor bourses were organised in 1892, and its growing influence has made itself felt in the industrial life of France. In 1895 the General Confederation was organised and amalgamated with the Federation of Bourses, which has grouped together the various industries, miners, builders, and artisan unions; thus to-day the Federation of Labor represents the organised unionists of France, which watches all matters pertaining to the working class of France. The Federation is gradually drawing into its folds outside unions, and to-day is over half-a-million strong, and looks confidently to the future of one big union embracing all workers.

The same idea of industrial unionism gave birth to the Industrial Workers of the World organisation in America, where the recent Lawrence strike brought home the meaning of direct action, while the recent strikes in England popularised the phrase there. The workers in England are losing faith in the conservative trade union leader with the bargaining and conciliating methods. The growth of the trust overshadows a craft union and renders its striking power ineffective. Moreover, modern machinery, with its concomitants, unskilled workers, and unemployed, swamped the unions and favored the growth of syndicalism or class conscious unionism, which idea is at bottom the conception of class solidarity. This form of organisation alone makes possible the material basis of direct action.

Public prejudice erroneously supposes that direct action means violence, but it is not so, although in the last extremity it may lead to blows.

The spirit of energetic pressure by the mass of toilers on a section of employers is really what is meant by direct action, the idea being to damage the employers' profits, not to threaten his life.

This sometimes leads to sabotage, which consists in cleverly taking advantage of the combined power of the worker, and not a

violent destruction of life and property, as the press tell us.

The lazy strike on the Italian railroads in 1905 followed close upon an unsuccessful strike conducted on conservative methods. The men went back to work and literally carried out the red tape regulations, with the result that the service was disorganised. The recent French railway strike was also an example of sabotage. Labels were misplaced on goods, coal required in town reached a country station, merchandise went astray, expresses were blocked at unimportant stations, etc.

In some cases direct action leads to destruction of property. The argument is that if the machine is used to enslave and grind the workers down to starvation level (and it usually is) then down with the machine.

Of course, being made by the workers and also bought by the surplus money economically stolen from them by the capitalists, it follows that the machine is really theirs, although legally private property.

Private property is a subjective idea, consequently not only economically but ethically sabotage may be right.

For instance, the blowing up of a building, although it may harm the pockets of a few wealthy people, generally provides work for many needy people and is indirectly beneficial to society.

Direct action may be summed up as the keystone of the Syndicalist philosophy. As the Syndicalist methods everywhere prove their superiority over older measures, the phrase begins to assume a broader meaning and opens up a wide vista of possibilities.

The adoption of direct action as the watchword in the wide world labor revolt indicates the underlying impulse and thrill that foreshadows radical change and the ushering in of a new society which is the goal of Syndicalism.

The fact that the masses are only beginning to realise the value of direct action shows how greatly such prejudices as property, authority, and religion dominates the human mind.

Historically direct action has always led the way to success when scientifically applied. Every class has resorted to it and every struggle, whether social, political, or religious, has in the last analysis been determined by force. The intellectuals of all nations recognise this fact, and no student of history questions it.

When Wat Tyler marched on London the king consented to redress the peasants' grievances. When the houses of the landed aristocracy in France were in flames, they decided to give in. When the long-suffering miners in England struck, then and not till then could the Ministry palliate. Force and direct action are synonymous and once the sleepy giant of toil wakes up to the fact Capitalism will fall never to rise again, crushed by the strong arm of organised labor.

## Socialist Fables.

Patriotism.

Two unemployed men, one a small man and the other a big, muscular fellow, went out together to hunt for work.

The small man was a British patriot, and the big man was a foreigner and a revolutionist.

As they trudged along they came to a large building, where leading citizens were celebrating Empire Day.

They entered, and heard a large employer extolling the "Empire," the "King," and the "wonderful liberties they possessed under the Flag."

The big man laughed at the orator, but the small man vowed that he was a wonderful speaker and a sound and loyal patriot.

One sentence in the Empire orator's speech struck both men in a business spot. He said: "We owe everything to the mother land, even this fine country, where no man need be idle who is willing to work." He said a good deal more about the shortage of labor, and the difficulty he and other employers had to get workers.

The small man was enthusiastic; and on the following day, the two men went to the Empire orator to offer their services.

They found him on the edge of a big hole where a gang of men were digging out the space for the foundations of a large building.

The patriot was talking to his foreman when the two job-hunters approached him.

The small man was very confident, feeling sure that his brother patriot was the right sort. Consequently, he boldly stated their mission and explained the situation.

The patriotic employer put a few questions to the two men, and they answered, the small man very confidently, and the big man in broken English.

Then he turned to his foreman, and said: "The Dutchman looks a husky fellow—put him on. The other is no good; he is too light."

The small man was surprised and indignant, but the big fellow whispered in his ear, "His patriotism is only skin deep. He prefers the foreigner when it suits him."

The big fellow stripped and went to work, and the small man went into the park to take a seat and think it over.

## A Trip to Clifton.

BY F. J. RILEY.

A REQUEST was sent from Clifton to send speakers there with the object of forming a branch of the A.S.P. in this mining centre.

Denford and Riley were nominated to go; the telephone was quickly brought into operation, and the time ascertained as to when the trains left for this township. The reply was brief: eight minutes to two, and ten to three on Saturdays. Everything was in readiness to catch the train at ten to three, when it transpired that this one didn't stop at Scarborough, but ran right through to Austinnere. Nothing else was to be done but go on to Austinnere and walk back to Scarborough. However, fortune for once smiled the way of the Socialist, as the "sticks" were against the train outside Coledale, and it slowed down—needless to say, it was not necessary to walk all the way back from Austinnere.

Denford being the acting-secretary of the A.S.P., had the Administrative Council to attend, and thus did not leave Sydney till some time after eight in the evening, and landed in Scarborough some time after ten o'clock accompanied by Comrade Stead. It was a dark night, the wind blowing a hurricane, they had to walk back to Clifton to find the abode at which they were to stay. Of course, they got lost, and somewhere near 12 o'clock two innocent, bewildered, strange looking men strayed into the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, there to be met by Comrades McInness and Caladine.

In spite of all it was a most enjoyable trip. Riding along in the train, skirting the ever restless ocean on one side, upon which here and there a steamer was ploughing its way to the various industrial centres of the world, and on the other precipitous cliffs rising hundreds of feet above, clothed with giant eucalypti, tall slender semi-tropical cabbage tree palms, dense scrub out of which rose here and there magnificent tree ferns.

A stroll through this mining village on Sunday morning revealed a shocking state of how coal miners and their wives and families exist.

A mountain rises a sheer 1100 feet above the town, this shuts out the sun at this time of the year a little after two in the evening, this intensifies the cold. It makes those little galvanised iron and weather-board two and three roomed hovels that workers live in all the colder. Here there are scores of them, no art, no taste, not a semblance of beauty, miners' homes, thrown higgledy-piggledy one against the other.

To think that women, working women, have to live and toil 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year, the whole of their working lives in such wretched places as these makes one wonder where all the boasted progress of the twentieth century is.

Little children are born and reared in these abominable conditions, they will not have the slightest inclination to get out of them, their environment will be against them, they will be satisfied, they will lack that stamina that is necessary to the working class to fight the great industrial battles of the future.

When one sees the conditions under which these workers live in this district, it explains the lack of cohesion that is in evidence on the coal-fields, it explains all the small revolts of the miners at the industrial pits. These men only strike blindly, they only try to ease their own goad, they have no conception of what an injury to one is an injury to all means.

This is the work of the future. The miners must be aroused to the sense of their importance in the industrial world. Industry cannot be carried on without them, they are in the industrial world one of the most important factors in winning from nature all the wealth of the world. They must be made to feel that there is nothing in this world too good for them or their wives and families.

The South Coast must be deluged with Socialist literature, Socialist lectures, and Socialist papers, the South Coast must be brought into line with world workers, and then—

"These things shall be; a loftier race

Than e'er the world hath known shall rise,

With flames of freedom in their souls,

And light of knowledge in their eyes."

Two meetings were held, both highly satisfactory. Several of the old fighters of the Coast signify in their intention of trying to arrange a series of lectures on Industrial unionism in the different towns from Clifton to Wollongong.

Comrade H. E. Holland's address for the next three weeks will be: "Taranaki House," Whitaker-street, Te Aroha, N.Z.

It is not to reform the evils of the day, but to abolish the social system that produces them, that the Socialist party is organised. It is the party, not of reform, but of revolution, knowing that the capitalist system has had its day, and that a new social order, based upon a new system of industry, must soon supplant the fast decaying one we now have.—DEB.



## THE NEW DOXOLOGY.

[FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.]

BY W.R.W.

Praise God from which all blessings flow,  
Praise it all creatures here below,  
Praise it all over the heavenly host,  
Oh all your gods praise it the most.

Praise it ye poor who want for bread,  
When by your priests and masters bleed;  
Praise it ye rich, for most of all,  
The toilers share to you doth fall.

Praise it ye warlords when ye thieves,  
When from your murders millions grieve;  
Praise God, your God, your Saviour King,  
To it with unctious voices sing.

Praise God from which all worries flow,  
Praise it all sections here below,  
Praise & so, the Trinity,  
The new, the true, the divinity.

## The Massacre of the Lena Miners.

## An Appeal to the British and American Workmen.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS.—You know already from the Press, about the horrible massacre of working men in Russia, which took place at one of the mines of the Lena Goldfields, on April 13 last, and the result of which was 163 men killed and over 150 men wounded.

The Lena Goldfields—the richest in Russia, as they yield every year about 35,000 lb. of gold—are situated amidst a most arid region covered with mountains 6,000 and 7,000 feet high, under the 60th degree of latitude, between the Lena and its tributary, the Vitim. I know well these dreary mountain tracts, intersected by impenetrable gorges, and covered with thin larch forests and immense boulders, as I explored them in 1897. With the exception of a few spots at the goldfields, they are absolutely desert, the nearest inhabited spot being a landing-place on the Vitim, connected with the gold mines by a railway, 165 miles long.

The nearest "town," Kirensk, with its 2,000 inhabitants, is 1,000 miles away. When I visited the Lena Gold Mines forty-five years ago, they belonged to private owners, but now, after much booming in London papers, a company has been floated to exploit them, 75 per cent. of the shares being owned by British capitalists. The head director of the company is, however, a Russian, M. Timiriazoff, an ex-Deputy-Minister of Finance. The nearly 10,000 workmen of these goldfields were treated in the most cavalier fashion, the managers ignoring both the conditions of their agreements with the workmen, and the conditions about lodgings and sanitary measures imposed, in Russia, upon the employers of labor, by the law of June, 1903. The result was, that a strike broke out on March 13 last.

The demands of the workers offered nothing extravagant. They demanded: (1) The abolition of the truck system, explicitly forbidden by the Russian law; (2) the improvement of the organisation of medical aid; (3) the recognition by the company of a committee of workmen, which would control the measurement of the number of cubic feet handled by the men, and also have a voice in the dismissal of individual workmen; (4) an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent. of the wages; and (5) the eight hours day, instead of the ten hours day, which is in force at the mines.

Some of these claims were so reasonable that already, in January last, the Minister of Trade and Industry had received a complaint from the Government Board of the mines of Siberia against the illegal treatment of the workmen by the Lena Company. The representations made to the company by the Mining Board were, however, ignored. As to the increase of wages, it must be said that the average wages were from 3s to 1s a day, while the cost of living in this Siberian Klondyke is high, as everyone will understand. The conditions of labor are still as I saw them forty-five years ago. The miner stands, with his feet—sometimes almost up to his knees—in water, the temperature of which is that of freezing point, as it results from the thawing of the frozen soil. It is very rare to find men who are not incapacitated through rheumatism after two or three years of such work. Scurvy is epidemic.

For a whole month the strike was running quite peacefully. There were a number of blacklegs working in the mines, but they were not interfered with by the strikers, who themselves took care of the horses and of the water-pumping machinery.

A Captain of the Gendarmes, Treschenko, accompanied by the Public Prosecutor and a mining engineer, Tulchinsky, were sent to arrest the Strike Committee. This was done on April 2. Thereupon a crowd of 3,000 men went to the prison where the Strike Committee were incarcerated to obtain their release; 340 soldiers, under the orders of the gendarmes captain, stood there ready, under arms, and without the slightest provocation from the crowd, the troops were ordered by the said captain to fire. They killed on the spot 115 persons and wounded more than 150. Forty out of the latter died the same day.

All testimonies which I have before me, and not one of which was contested by the Minister of Interior in his speech before the Duma, show that there was not the slightest

attack made upon the soldiers—none of them received even a scratch. On the contrary, the men in their front rows of the crowd were peacefully parleying with the mining engineer, Tulchinsky. He was quite in sympathy with the strikers and fully confirms their peaceful attitude. He himself escaped death only because several strikers standing in front of him were killed, and they all fell on the ground in a heap. Two more volleys were fired, one into the heap, and another into those who fled after the first volley.

When the Minister of Interior was interrogated in the Duma, his reply was: "Workmen have been shot before on similar occasions, and they will continue to be shot."

All over Russia and Siberia the workmen, under the menace of imprisonment and exile, are making now twenty-four hours' and two days' strikes to protest against the Lena massacre. They protest, they fight against all odds. Any word, any token of sympathy, coming from you will show them that all over the world the toilers are one family, that they are inspired by one common feeling towards those for whom the slaughter of two hundred workmen counts for nothing in their race for power and wealth.—Yours fraternally, PETER KROVORKIN.

## The Unemployed.

Writing from Bundaberg, (Q.), a union organiser says: "Things up here are deadly; no work, hundreds out of work, and things at a standstill. The crushing this year will be only about six or eight weeks duration. So that things look 'blue.' Warn all men from coming here. See the paper men and get them to warn men from coming to Queensland for the season."

F. S. Spillman, who was recently arrested and jailed in Melbourne for speaking at an unemployed meeting, is at large again. He writes: "Advise all workers of the fact that thousands of workers are idle here. The government keep promising to find work, but do nothing. To add insult to injury, they are sending two special agents to America to induce men to come here, although there are already thousands out of work. The government blames the drought and providence for this, but Mr. Watt knows that unemployment is no new thing in Victoria. He knows that it is criminal to bring men here in the winter when there is always a depression."

On June 21, Mr. J. C. Eldridge read a paper before the Economics and Commercial Association of N.S.W., on "Some Aspects of Unemployment," when he dealt with his subject in philosophical and scientific manner. In his paper Mr. Eldridge soon convinced those present that he had given years of sympathetic study to the subject, which, he said, was full of pathos and fraught with danger to society. The essay was a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, and a labor government which knew its business would lose no time in having it printed and published. If the Association has many writers and speakers of the calibre of Mr. Eldridge it is to be congratulated on its success.

## Answers to Correspondents.

QUESTIONS: Your friend's contention that the books in a bookshop are capital is wrong. They are wealth produced by labor. Capital is that form of wealth used in production, as machinery, etc. The factors of production are three: Labor, tools, and land, and the product is wealth. As everything is, in the last analysis, the result of the laborer operating the tool upon land, everything is wealth produced by labor. Under our system a bookseller is a distributor of the product of labor, and as such he aids production. In so far as he takes undue profit from his clients he is an exploiter.

Prime Minister Fisher, replying to Deakin in the Federal House of Representatives, said that "if he had sent the military to Brisbane during the recent strike it would have defeated the new defence scheme." Otherwise, the inference is that the military would have been sent. The workers should remember this, and also that, seeing that it is not yet politic to use the military in strike times, the police force is being enormously strengthened as an alternative.

## Industrial Workers of the World.

(ORGANISED 1905.)



Raynor's Buildings, Wellesley-street.

This organisation stands for industrial action only, and is not affiliated with any parliamentary party whatever, nor with any body other than an industrial organisation.

Australian Administration: E. Moyle, general sec.-treasurer, Socialist Hall, Wakefield-street, Adelaide.  
Sydney Local: Geo. G. Reeve, sec.-treasurer, 222 Cumberland-st., Sydney.  
Auckland (N.Z.) Local: C.T. Reeve, sec.-treasurer.

## A.S.P. News &amp; Notes.

## National Executive.

MEETING of Ad. Council held on June 22, 1912. Delegates present: Whitmore, James (Sydney), Slade (Newtown), Bowen (Balmmain), Knight (Leichhardt-Annandale), Jorgensen (manager), Winspear (acting-editor and treasurer), Denford (acting-gen. sec.).

Whitmore elected chairman.

Minutes were read and confirmed.

Correspondence: Brisbane Branch wrote asking for pence cards. The secretary reported that they were sent.

Hawthorn Branch wrote saying that at present the Branch was unable to pay its subsidy. Resolved that the secretary write and ask the Branch members to do their best.

The Executive Board of the I.W.W. wrote stating that they could not authorise the sale of INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST at I.W.W. meetings.

Manager's weekly report: Income: Subsidies: Leichhardt 5s, Balmmain 1s, I.S. Club £2, Sydney £1 11s; agents, £5 2s 1d; Press Fund 7s 1d; subscriptions, 18s; sales, 1s 2d; sales of literature, 11s. Total, £11 8s 10d.

Expenditure: Petty cash, £1 5s 10d; Gordon & Gotch, £6 19s 3d, wages £6 10s rent £1 10s, engraving 10s. Total, £16 5s 7d.

Resolved that the accounts be paid.

Branch secretaries should address all A.S.P. communications to H. L. Denford, acting-gen. sec., 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney.

## Socialist Publishing and Jobbing Plant.

Our readers will be pleased to know that our troubles incidental to moving the printing plant are over, and in our new premises things are running more smoothly and we are working under better conditions. But though this is so, much remains to be done. The paper is still being produced at a loss, and this entails continual strain and anxiety to those responsible for its production.

The Administrative Council have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when a special effort should be made to reach a better financial standing, and with this end in view, have decided to enlarge the printing plant so that commercial job printing may be executed and the present machinery be put to its fullest use. We already have a good deal of our own printing to do, such as rules, pence cards, circulars, pamphlets, etc., a great deal of which is now being imported or given to local printers to do. With the assistance of comrades and sympathisers we hope to do this in our own factory, and in doing this, we shall be laying the foundation of a Socialist Publishing House from which, in the near future there can be issued an enlarged INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, and a constant stream of Socialist literature, the demand for which is growing, and which even now we cannot supply. The Acting-General Secretary has taken this matter vigorously in hand, and in one strenuous day collected the names of 11 comrades who guarantee each £1; 21 who guarantee each 10s; 2 who guarantee each 5s.

The following amounts were paid on account: A. L. Roberts, £1, G. Slade 5s, W.R.W. 5s, H. L. Denford 2s 6d, J. Quinton 2s 6d, J. Fagan 2s 6d, J. McKelvie 2s 6d, A. Reeves 2s 6d, F. J. Riley 2s, G. F. Lorrimer 2s, A. Duffield 2s, G. Grainger 2s, W. Thompson 2s, F. Harrison 2s, G. Burgess 2s, A. Waterhouse 1s, O. W. Jorgensen 1s, J. W. Roche 1s, L. Dunmer 1s, F. Rest 1s, C. Wagner 1s, A. James 1s, D. Norton 1s, J. Murray 1s.—Total £3 5s 6d.

The above speaks for itself and shows that the comrades in Sydney and suburbs are in earnest, and it only remains for country and interstate comrades to take the matter up with a like enthusiasm, and we shall soon have the requisite amount. There ought to be 100 Socialists in Australia with sufficient enthusiasm and belief in the greatest of all causes—Socialism—who will guarantee £1 each, but we don't stick even for this modest result. Send whatever guarantee you can, accompanied by any instalment—weekly or monthly—you can afford.

All amounts should be forwarded to H. L. Denford, Acting-General Secretary, Australasian Socialist Party, 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney.

## Sydney.

Successful meetings were held at the various meeting places.

On Sunday, in the Socialist hall, several comrades from other States were present and delivered addresses. They were Comrades Mottram and Culbney (Victoria), Wallace, Pedlar, and Murphy (South Australia), and O'Keefe (Queensland).

Meetings in Domain on Sundays will start in future at 2.30.

Social and dance on Saturday night in the hall, 37 Park-street.

Members are requested to make themselves financial, as funds are needed.

Branch Fund.—Previously acknowledged, £16 17s 1d. Collected Wednesday, 5s 6d; collected Sunday night, £1 1s 9d. Total, £18 4s 1d.

## Central Melbourne.

During the week beginning Monday, 18th, and ending Sunday, 16th, the usual propaganda meetings were held at Collingwood, S. Melbourne, and the Yarra Bank. All the meetings were a decided success, both from the viewpoint of effective speaking, as well as the selling of literature, etc.

The usual party dance was held on Saturday evening at the rooms. There was another substantial increase in attendance, all those who attended for the first time being quite delighted with the music rendered, as well as the sociable manner in which they were received.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Finberg, from the I.W.W., delivered an address as outlined by the I.W.W. The lecturer was in splendid form, and was accorded quite an ovation at the close. A number of questions were asked and ably disposed of. Prior to the lecture musical selections were given by several friends introduced by comrades Vernon and J. W. Green. A hearty vote of thanks for their efforts was carried by acclamation.

In future J. R. Wilson will address the workers during the dinner hour at the various factories, it being the general opinion that propaganda conducted on these lines will go a long way towards building up the strength of the Socialist army.

A. Victor again reports another large attendance at the Sunday school, which is a healthy sign. Get the children in touch with Socialist principles and the future is ours.

Comrades are reminded that the election of Party officers takes place on Monday evening, July 8th. The first balance sheet will also be presented. Make a note of this and attend.—J. R. Wilson, sec.

Please note address: Central Melbourne Branch, Australasian Socialist Party, 272 Flinders-street, opposite Flinders-street Railway Station, Melbourne.

## Newtown.

Newtown Branch of the A.S.P. has opened an Organising Fund, and would like to hear from any subscribers to same.

Meetings on Saturday and Sunday evenings at Newtown Bridge continue to be well attended. THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST always on sale.

Next general meeting will be held on July 11, when election of officers will take place. A good attendance is requested.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec.

## Balmmain.

On Friday evening, June 28th, the Branch will hold one of its popular socials at the Oddfellows' Hall. All are cordially invited to be present.

Very successful meetings are held at Unity Corner and Rozelle on Saturday and Sunday evenings. Socialist literature always on sale. Comrades are invited to bring friends to these meetings.

## Leichhardt-Annandale.

A propaganda meeting was held at Leichhardt on Saturday night. Literature sold well.

The general meeting of the Branch will be held at 548 Parramatta-road, on Thursday, June 27.

## Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

## SATURDAY.

Rozelle—Slade, Bowen, Tallant, Leichhardt—Knight, Rutherford, Young, Newtown—Martin, Duffield, Walsh, Bathurst-street—James, Roche, Quinton.

## SUNDAY.

Domain—Whitmore (chair), Brown, Roche, and James.  
Market-street—Quinton (chair), Slade, Brown, Balmmain—M. Moore, Roche, Slade, Rozelle—C. Moore, Willis, Nelson, Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Rutherford, Socialist Hall, 37 Park-street—Comrade E. J. Riley lectures on "The Communist Manifesto" (re-stamped from last Sunday).

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Socialist Hall, Park-street—Comrade J. W. Roche lectures on "From Nebula to Man."

## Press and Maintenance Fund.

Previously acknowledged, £12 5s 10d. Collected at Club Social 7s 1d. Total, £12 13s 2d.

## H. E. Holland Defence Fund.

(Week ending 22.6.12.)

Previously acknowledged, £24 15s 7d. W. C. Ince, 1s 6d. Total, £24 16s 1d. This fund is now closed.

## Notice of Removal.

On and after this date the business of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST will be conducted at

115 GOULBURN-ST., SYDNEY.

Correspondents are requested to address their communications accordingly.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

May 25, 1912.

## "The Crime of Conscription"

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Price 3d, post paid; per dozen, 2s.

Order from the Manager, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

Printed and published by Henry Edmund Holland, for the Australasian Socialist Party, at 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.